Another newspaper man, having heard of these occurrences, related them to Surgeon-General Reed. "Good heavens!" exclaimed this officer, "that's treason and sedition. Gen. Snowden must know of it at once." They found Gen. Snowden at his supper in the Carnegle Company's hotel near the mills. "General." and the surgeon, "this newspaper man says the strikers are holding up people on the streets."
"Just wait one moment," the General re-

"Just wait one moment," the General replied, as he summoned Col. Green, the provost marshal. "Now tell your story," said the General to the reporter. When the story had been told, Gen. Snowden turned to Col. Green and said: "Colonel, send a corporal and a guard to these headquarters; find the reporter who was held up by these men, and if he will point out the men before whom he was brought place every one of them under arrest. If the reporter tells you the same story you have just heard, place a guard in the headquarters of this Advisory Committee, and inform the committee that they must not meet again. Of course if the men before whom he was brought and the Advisory Committee, which apparently sanctioned his arrest, are the same. On, Green withdrew, and Gen. Snowden. turning to the reporter, said: "I am not going to arrest those people for disturbing the peace, or for assault on these men. If this reporter makes a charge against thom they will be arrested for treason. They have set up a revolutionary government here and defy the law. The badges that they gave you reporters were the badges of a revolutionary government. Of course they have a perfect right to meet as an ordinary committee, but the moment they take the law into their hands and assume judicial functions they become tgaitors to their State.

in the content of the

people of the town.

The strikers are awaiting with much interest
the result of the investigating committee's result of the investigating committee's ors and read at length the accounts in the

HEARING BOTH SIDES.

Friek and O'Donnell Testify Before the Congress Committee.

Privaturan, July 13.-To-day's session of the Congress Committee, appointed to investigate the Homestead murders and the troubles that led up to them, devoted the greater part of its time to finding out what part Sheriff Me-Cleary had in the sending of the Pinkerton watchmen to the mills, and in examining President Welbe of the Amalgamated Association and Hugh O'Donnell, the leader of the strikers, auto the differences that led to the strike. When the committee adjourned Tuesday afternoon Manager Frick of the Steel Company was still under examination. Mr. Frick was one of the first men to arrive at the Monongahela House when the investigation was held to-day. He was soon joined by P. C. Knox of the law firm of Knox & Reed, representing the Carnegie interests. Capt. William B. Rodgers, who engineered that hazardous Pinkerton expedition, soon became part of the gathering, and engaged energetically in conversation with Messra Frick and Knox. The room was crowded with lawyers and manufacturers, and there were a few labor men present, but none of the strikers except Mr. O'Donnell. Mr. Frick took the stand. He was cross-questioned by Congressman Boatner about the date of the comple tion of the negotiations with l'inkerton for the watchmen. He swore that the final bargain was made July 1, which was the day the strike bekan. He also swore that he did not stipulate in the verbal contract he had with Pinkerton that the watchmen were to be armed with Winchesters, but he admitted that he thought he had suggested that they might need arms. Mr. Frick's testimony was closed with this bit of evidence regarding the wages paid at the mills:

Under the scale of 1889," said Mr. Frick, "roller No. 1 in twenty-four days earned \$259.05; roller No. 2 in twenty-four days earns \$278; roller No. 8 in twenty-three days earned

Mr. Frick produced a scale of wages paid in the different mills, including the 23-inch mills, 28-inch blooming mill, 82-inch slabbing mill. open hearth basil furnace, converting department, 33-inch eogging mill, 33-inch beam mill, 119-inch plate mill, which agreement was entered into on July 15, 1889, and covered the selling price of billets from \$25, the minimum. to \$40, the maximum. The following is the schedule of wages to be paid for each 100 tons under the agreement of July 15, 1889, on the under the agreement of July 15, 1883, on the 110-inch plate when the price of billets was 225, the minimum: Roller, \$13.25; serew men, \$12.56; second shearman, \$12.26; second shearman, \$8.02; tablemen, \$9.43; heaters, \$2.75; hookers, \$8.02; heaters, helpers, \$14.15; sweeper, \$5.76; second leader, \$6.84; shearers helpers, \$5.18; second leader, \$6.84; shearers helpers, \$5.19; heaters helpers, \$6.19; heaters helpe

roller, \$21.13; screwman, \$17.30; first shearman, \$19.02; second shearman, \$12.94; tableman, \$15.00; heater, \$33.21; hookers, \$12.83; heater's helper, \$22.04; sweeper, \$4.00; sweeper, \$4.00; sweeper, \$4.00; sweeper, \$4.00; sheater, \$33.21; hookers, \$10.94; sweeper, \$4.00; sweeper, \$4.00; sheater, \$11.70; second leader, \$10.94; shearsam's helper, \$8.30; The men average 270 work days in a year.

This was the end of Mr. Frick's examination. He went to his office to have a more extended table of wages prepared for the committee.

Huff old Capt, Rodgers was called next. He awaggered up to the stand with a copy of a Pittaburgh paper in his hand, and when asked to tell about his trip up the river with the Pinkertons, he remarked that he had already told it to the reporters, and offered the paper in evidence. An interview with the Captain which was printed therein was read and accepted, and then Congressman Boatner wanted to know who sent the letter introducing Deputy Sheriff Gray as the man who was in command of the Pinkertons. The Captain said that it was written by Mr. Carnegie's lawyers. After a dozen more questions about this the tongressman asked, "Was there any firing before you landed?"

"Yes, for twenty-five minutes. The men ran along the shore and fired on the barges. The Pinkertons then awoke to the situation, and began to unpack arms." the Captain answered. This completed his testimony, and Sheriff McCleary was called. The Sheriff was a bit nervous.

Chairman Cates took him in hand and demanded: "State what you know about the strike, and what efforts you made to queli the riots."

I was notified by Knox & Reed," said he, "I was notified by know the property of the riots."

riots."

"I was notified by Knox & Reed," said he,
"a week before the men went out that there
would be a strike, and that they had arranged
to get 300 Pinkerton watchmen. They asked
if I would deputize them. I did not reply until I had seen thy lawyer. Mr. Petty, and suggested that they get watchmen here. I then
told Mr. Petty to tell Knox & Rieed that if the
Pinkertons were to be watchmen and were to
be in the mill, which might be in danger. I was
to be the judge of the contingency."

Here the Sheriff detailed all that he did
previous to the coming of the Pinkertons and
all that happened after the fight up to the
calling of the troops, and then he resumed the
story of the Pinkertona. He said:

"Messra Enox & Reed told me they would
send the Pinkertons up, and that if I would
send a deputy it might assist in preserving the
peace. I then ordered Deputy Gray to go, and
that if there was much opposition to their
landing he should order the Pinkertons to
come away."

Chairman Cates—Deputy Gray was in

Chairman Cates-Deputy Gray was in charge?
"He went, as I say, to order them to come away if there was trouble."
"Did you do anything further as to accepting the linkertons as a posse comitatus?"
I did not."

ing the l'inkertons as a posse comitatus?"

"I did not."

Congressman Boatner—Did you authorise
Gray to deputize the l'inkertons?

"I did not in any way."

In the middle of the Sheriff's testimony
Doputy Sheriff Samuel R Cluley was aworn.
He said: "The men offered to furnish guards,
but the Sheriff refused. Then the Advisory
Committee disbanded. I returned to Homestead later with the force of eleven deputies.
That was on the evening of July 5. When we
came, down on the platform at the Homestead deput some one steepped up and asked
who we were. I told him we represented
the Sheriff of Allegheny county, and were going to the mill. Bome one who seemed to be
a leader declared: "No deputy shall ever get
into the mill alive." A big crowd had arrived,
and it was a matter of impossibility to put the
deputies in the mill. Afterward I met Mr.
O'Donnell and went to the Town Hall. He
wanted to know what we wished to do. I told
him, and of the promise of the Advisory Committee, and he replied that he knew of it, but
it was an impossibility. We then returned to
the city."

Capt. Rogers was recalled and asked what

it was an impossibility. We then returned to the city."
Capt. Rogers was recalled and asked what Deputy Sheriff Gray's part in the trip was. He said: "We all understood he was in charge, and looked to him for orders. Mr. Potter frequently advised with him." "You did not try to get the barges away, then?"

"You did not try to got the barges away, then?"
"No, sir, we came away to bring away the wounded. Col. Gray said we should go back to the Sheriff and get a sufficient body of mon to disperse the mob."
"How many men were wounded or killed?"

wounded. Col. Gray said we should go back to the Sheriff and get a sufficient body of men to disperse the mob."

"How many men were wounded or killed?"

"All that I know is of the first engagement. Six were wounded, one of whom died."

Congressman Bynum—You told your crew you were going to Beaver?

"I did not. I told them finally before we started where we were bound for, and that those who objected could get off at Lock No. I. A few left the boat there.

"Did the Pinkertons know where they were going, and what for?"

"I presume so. They were engaged in unpacking the arms and putting on uniforms when the engagement becan."

President Welhe of the Amalgamated Association took the stand. He began his testimony with a statement of what the standing scale, about which the strike is, was, and he was asked about the proposition made by the firm and objected to by the work meh.

"The proposition." said he, "was made in March. Just what it was I don't know, but there were reductions. All changes are discussed by the men in February and March, and the matter comes up at the convention. The Iron Wage Committee and the Steel Wage Committee meet before the General Committee and report. The steel scale varies for the different mills, as the machinery in each is somewhat different.

"There were reductions offered in almost all departments. The men asked for a conference, which was finally given on June 21. The men did not think they could stand the reduction, and did not want the year to expire in January instead of June.

"It was feit that if the change were allowed other firms throughout the country would follow. We had a conference, and Mr. Frick said they had looked over the matter carefully and he was sure it could pot be accepted. Mr. Potter afterward thought be could get an agreement of \$23, which offer he finally did secure, but with the provision that the date of expiration must be Jan. 1. The

agreement of \$2.5, which offer he hoally discoure, but with the provision that the date of expiration must be Jan. 1. The first then set a date of expiration after which first then set a date of expiration after which first then set a date of expiration after which in conference could be had.

Judge Taylor —I would like to get a workman's idea proper a med watchmen, but I do not understand why they think it right to take possession of the mill.

"There may be some men who think it right, but I do not think they are association men."

"When the Sheriff came the men said they would protect the mills and give bonds. Did they intend to do that to protect the company, or to keep them out so no non-union men could be employed?"

"I think the coal men would have protected the property for the firm."

"Are you willing that the State or Congress shall pass an arbitration bill to settle all questions of this character?"

"I there was a good d-and of interest manifested when Hugh O'Donnell, the youthful lender of the strikers, took his seat in the witness chair. His testimony was highly interesting and he gave it in a straightforward way. Chairman Oates assured him at the beginning that he had one anything during the trouble that would make him liable to prosecution, but that he need not answer any question that might incriminate him. The not afraid of any question that you may ask me," answered O'Donnell, and the examisation proceeded.

"Do you know what new machinery the company intends to put in?"

"No. sir; there have been no improvements in the His-luch plate mill since it was constructed. It stands to-day as it did on the day it was built."

"Was there sny order in your lodges to quit work on account of this scale?"

"I was understood that we should do so."

"It was understood the mill work on a divisory committee, of which I was do not not a cons

"How was the surrender effected?"
"I tied a handkerchief on the end of a rifle barrel and waved it over the pile of beams behind which we lay. The men had promised me

Pive great simited trains daily by the New York

that in case the Pinkertons surrendered they should not be shown any violence. When I waved my handkerchief one of the guards came out on the barges and waved his hands. As soon as he appeared one of our men jumped from behind his barricade and exposed himself to the fire of the Pinkertons. I walked down the bank, and said to the man who had come out on the barge that I thought the thing had gone far enough, and he said he thought it had gone sltogether too far. He then necented my proposition that his men should make an unconditional surrender, and ahould give up their rifles. While the rifles were being unlouded the crowd bogan to assemble on the barges, and I am free to confess that during the march from the barges to the rink the Pinkerton men were shamefully abused by the crowd, but we took care of them that night and saw that they got out of town safely."

Mr. Boatner—You are one of the skilled workmen, are you not?

night and saw that they got out of town safely."

Mr. Boatner—You are one of the skilled workmen, are you not?

"Yes, sir."

"About what were your wages?"

"About blat per month."

Mr. Oats—"Mr. O'Donaell, why is it that the working men exhibit such antipathy to the Pinkertons?"

"On this occasion it was doubtless because six of our men were lying dead, shot by Pinkertons bullets."

"That accounts for the abuse which they received after their surrender. Why were themet with resistance from the first?"

"Because they were regarded as armed and unlawful invaders; as allies of the capitalists."

"Did the men know that the Pinkertons."

"That accounts for the abuse which they received after their surrender. Why were the met with resistance from the first?"

"Because they were regarded as armed and unlawful invaders; as allies of the capitalista."

"Did the men know that the Pinkertons would guard the mills, and in that way permit them to be operated by non-union laborers?"

Yes, sir. 'replied O'Donnell, after a moment's hesitation.

At the afternoon session John McLuckle, Burgess of Homestead, was sworn. McLuckle is a member of the Amalgamated Association and employed in the converting department of the steel works. He said he had heard there was some trouble at the mills occasioned by the attempt to land the Pinkerton men, but he did not witness the battle. On invitation of the committee to make any statement he desired. If hink it a gigantic conspiracy on the part of this company and its representatives, sided and abetred by violent legislation, created with a view of depriving the workmen of this country of their most sacred rights under the Constitution to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I think that fact has been previently were afforded. I think we could have no difficulty in establishing the ruth.

In receive a social millar character. The canacity of the mill at that time was country of their most sacred rights under the Constitution to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I think that fact has been previently were afforded. I think we could have no difficulty in establishing the ruth.

In receive the mill at that time was country of their most sacred rights under the Constitution to life, liberty, and the pursuit of the mill at that time was country of the mill at that time was country of the mill at that time was country of the mill at that time was repeated by a search of the mill at that time was received in the mill at that time was received by a search of the mill at that time was received by a search of the mill at that time was received by a search of the mill at the time was received by a search of the mil

pose of insulting this committee."

The investigation will be continued to-

Data Upon Which the Strikers Base Their

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 13.-The strikers are confident that they will win the strike. In view of the present state of affairs this seems rather remarkable. A Sun reporter to-day asked the leaders their zeasons for this hope-

fulness.

They think that the company can never fill the places of the skilled workmen, upon whom the success of all the important work depends. Men who by their knowledge of metal and Men who by their knowledge of metal and constructive machinery can command wages of \$40 and \$50 a week are very scarce, they say. All of them belong to the union, and would not return to work unless the strike is won if the company were to offer them a thousand dollars a week. Again, they say that non-union men are never so prolicient at their trade as union men, and if the mills started up with them they would only be damaged.

Even if the company should surmount these obstacles the men say they would still be confident of success. Every locomotive engineer and fireman in the State, they say, would sooner go on strike than send an engine which is drawing the product of a non-union mill. This is the strikers' strongest hope.

Another thing that makes the strikers feel hopeful is the abundance of money at their disposal. They have pienty of money on hand, and know that they have to only ask and thousands upon thousands of dollars will be sent to them. Chris Evans, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who was here this morning, said to a Sun reporter:

The American Federation of Labor will support these strikers until it goes broke. The moment they ask us for aid we will appeal to every union stilliated with us to raise all the money they can, and I'll guarantee we can raise nearly a million dollars. So far, however, they have not asked for aid. I think this is the strongest light against capital that has ever been fought. We kingmen all over the country are watching it and praying for victory for the men."

SYMPATHY FOR THE STRIKERS. Labor Men who Hide with their Brethres

In the Homestend Trouble. CORNING, July 13.-The Convention of American Flint Glass Workers to-day adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the Homestead strikers, and calling upon the people of Pennsylvania to insist on the enactment of laws prohibiting the introduction of Pinkerton men into the State. The resolutions also suggest that the million dollars which Mr. Carnegie gave the city of Pittsburgh to establish a free public library be returned to him.

Washington, July 13.—The Federation of Labor of the District of Columbia last night adopted resolutions of sympathy for the Homestead strikers.

Boston, July 13.—Resolutions commending the Homestead strikers for resisting the Pinkertons and denouncing the action of Carnegie and Frick were adopted by the local union of brasswerkers last night. The Cloakmakers Union, too, adopted resolutions of sympathy with the locked-out men and consuring Carnegie, Frick, and Pinkerton.

The Building Trades Council adopted resolutions denouncing Carnegie, Frick, and the Pinkertons, and pledging moral financial, and physical support to the workingmen of Homestead. It was voted to start a fund for the relief of the widows and children of the union men killed in the fight with the Pinkertons. men into the State. The resolutions also sug-

PINKERTON SAYS IT ISN'T HIS. An Advertisement for 200 Private Watch men to Go Out of the State. WANTED-Two hundred men, must be able-bodied not over 58 years of are, who are willing to go ou the State, to acts as private watchmen, if required Address GARDNER, box 107, Times office.

This advertisement, which appeared in

New York newspaper yesterday morning, was shown to Robert A. Pinkerton by a Sun re-"I assure you most emphatically." said Mr Pinkerton, "that we know nothing whatever about that advertisement, and it, or the parties who put it in the newspaper, or the men i proposes to engage, have, and will have, no connection whatever with this agency. We are not engaging men to send to Homestend, and the inference which you say is drawn by most people, and naturally, is most positively wrong and unfounded so far as we are concerned. That is an absolute, unqualified fact, and I state it to you meet positively. The advertisement looks to me like a fake. It may very possibly be worse. But whatever it may be we know absolutely nothing about it. We

The Pennsylvania Limited In the most complete examplification of fin to see

are not engaging men; we do not want men; and especially we do not want to engage men to send to Homestead."

8. L. Nehoonmaker. who represents the Carnegie interests in this city, also said he knew nothing about the advertisement, except that thad no connection with or reference to the Carnegie company at Homestead or elsewhere. "We are not managing Homestead affairs here," said Mr. Schoonmaker. "but I can assure you that we are not looking to the hiring of men for a purpose which would naturally be inferred from the advertisement. I have no doubt Mr. Pinkerton's statement to you is entirely correct. I can certainly say it is correct so far as the engaging of men for us is concerned."

LOCKOUT AT THE CEMETERIES. Union Men Refused to Handle Granite from

the Blacklisted Quarries. In accordance with a notice posted in the monument yards at Evergreens, Cypress Hills, and Middle Village cometeries two or three days ago, requiring the men to handle the blacklisted stone of the New England Manufacturers' Association on Tuesday, with the alternative of being locked out on Wednesday If the notice was disobeyed, a lockout of the union men, who refused to handle the blacklisted stone, was declared in these yards yes-

terday morning.
At the time of the lockout of the quarrymen and granite cutters in New England in May, a good supply of the stone from the quarries of the New England Association was on hand for monument work. Within the last ten days. however, the supply has been growing scanty, while there is a large supply of the blacklisted stone in the yards, cut since the lockout, but which the men refused to touch. There is a brisk demand for monuments at this time of the year and the proprietors of the yards determined to force the men to use the black-

brisk demand for monuments at this time of the year and the proprietors of the yards determined to force the men to use the black-listed stone if possible. This lockout, if not broken soon, may seriously hamper the employers.

There are a few non-union men at work in the yards, but not enough to meet the demand at this season. The firms which have locked out their men at Evergreen Cemetery are George Roehl, A. Markthaler, John Hodman, Conrad Noil, John Murphy, and R. Cocrafts & Sons; at Cypress Hills, Hall & Sons, Moss. Broker & Waldorf, John Bennett, H. Walmer, James Walsh, George Noil, and Layton & Thorne; and at Middle Village, John Suer, M. Schreiders, Rudolph Ude, Ross & Lang, John Baronell, J. Nash, Joseph Browne, B. Powells, F. Van Selze, and Fletcher Brothers. It was stated yesterday that the lockout will affect 100 men at Evergreens, 250 men at Middle Village, and 140 men at Cypress Hills. The trade affected are the carvers, stoneouters and helpers, and polishers. The employers are members of the Granite and Marble Manufacturers' Association of Kings county.

The locked-out men belong to the Kings county branch of the Granite and Marble Manufacturers' Association of Kings county.

The locked-out men belong to the Kings county branch of the Granite and when he saw it. The granite from each quarry has certain characteristics of its own which non but workmen who are accustomed to handle the stone can detect at times. There is no trouble at Greenwood Cemetery, and the decision to refuse to handle the blacklisted stone from which the meeting of the union at which it was reached. The employers believe that the lock-out will not last long.

BANGOR, July 13.—It is reported that the lock-out will not last long.

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BANGOR, July 13.—It is reported the tip land the search of the company attempts to carry ou

cutters only, but to quarrymen.

THE BIG NEW BEDFORD STRIKE. About 1,500 Men Not Working Because of

the 58-Hour Law Complications. New Bedrond, July 13 .- The labor situation in this city to-day is such as to cause deep concern to all interested in the Textile works. whether as employers or employees. Every manufacturing city in the commonwealth is looking anxiously for a termination of the trouble over the 58-hour law, but it will not end until one side or the other backs down from its present stand. In all there must be 1,500 mill operatives out. Not all are on

strike, but many have been forced to quit the mills because of the strike of others. In the Wamsutta mills, which comprise six distinct factories, there is not a mule spinner, back boy, or doffer at work. This means that the weaving departments must shut down soon. The ring spinners in mill No. 4 also joined the ranks of the strikers, and there is

talk of calling out the carders. The combers have also caught the contagion.

At the Grinnell mill the spinners, back boys, and doffers who went out on Monday remain

and doffers who went out on Monday remain firm, and to-day the weavers at work on No. 70 yars were obliged to quit for want of material. Those working on other sizes, it is said, have not a sufficient supply to carry on work through the week. At the Acuahnet mills the spluners, back boys, and doffers are also out, and the situation is the same there as at the other mills mentioned.

The situation has now reached that point where the manufacturers are resolved to make a fight, because a backdown recans the restoration of former pay to all classes of day help. This morning a committee of the spinners, of which Representative Samuel Ross was one, waited upon William J. Kent, agent of the Wamsutta Mills, to try to effect a settlement. Mr. Kent informed the committee that had the boys remained at work instead of going out their old pay would have been restored, but now they must abide by the consequences.

VICIOUS ATTACK BY STRIKERS. Men Who Were Taking Their Places Stone and Clubbed-Three Injured.

Twenty-five men who struck for more wages at the Hicksville pearl button works in Hicksville village. Long Island, last week, attacked a number of new men who were being taken to the works yesterday morning by members of the company. The strikers had congregated near the factory, and as the new men came along they were assailed by a shower of stones and bricks. Those who attempted to escape and got separated from the main body of new men were made to feel the weight of clubs in the hands of some of the strikers. The new men were finally got into the factory, where it was found that three of them had sustained painful injuries.

After the fight all the available deputy sheriffs and constables were summoned to protect the factory, while warrants were sworn out for the arrest of all persons involved in the assault. It is said the strikers threaten to arr and feather the new men if they catch any of them.

The trouble began the night before when the strikers learned that new men had been hired to take their places. That night one of the vacant cottages built by the company for their employees was discovered on fire, but the fiames were put out before much damage was done. of new men were made to feel

The Mirike in New Bedford. New Bedford, July 13 .- The situation among the strikers in this city is growing more serious. A committee of the Spinners' Union which waited upon Agent Kent of the Wamwhich waited upon Agent hent of the Wamsutta Mills, was unable to secure a promise of restoration of former wages. He said that the strikers had no one to blame but themselves and that they must abide the consequences. Had they remained at work their pay would have been restored. In nearly all of the mills where the trouble exists weavers are compelled to quit for lack of filling to work.

Increase of Wages in Fall River. FALL RIVER, Mass., July 13.—The manufac-turers in this city have increased wages 3% per cent.

Capt, McLaughlin Makes Another Raid. A colored servant girl, who gave the curious name of Olivia Raven Snyder, complained to Capt. McLaughlin on Monday that a week ago she was engaged by a woman who said she was Mrs. Minnie Shook to do domestic service at the flat 106 West Fortieth street. She was at the flat 108 West Fortieth street. She was discharged, and later she told the Captain that severel days' rasidence there convinced her that the flat was being maintained as a disorderly house. Upon the information that she gave Capt. McLaughlin secured a warrant at Jefferson Market charging Mrs. Shook with maintaining a disorderly house. Detective Madden raided the flat last night and arrested Mrs. Shook and a young man who said he was sher husband, and who also said he was a bartender in the Grand Hotel. They were the only persons in the flat when Madden got there. They were locked up in the Tenderloin station house. They refused to say anything in answer to the charge CYRUS W. FIELD.

Arrangements for the Funeral To-day-Som

Many telegrams and messages of condolens were received yesterday by the relatives of Cyrus W. Field, who died at his home in Irvington on Tuesday. Sir James Anderson, who was Captain of the Great Eastern, which laid the Atlantic cable, sent a cable gram from England. Messages were also re lived from A. J. Drexel and P. H. Armour.

The funeral arrangements were completed yesterday. A special train for relatives and friends will leave the Grand Central Station at 3:50 this afternoon, and will be met at the Dobbs Ferry station by carriages which will convey the passengers to the Field residence. The services will be held at 5 o'clock, and will be conducted by Bishop Henry C. Potter. At 7 o'clock on Fri day morning the relatives will leave Dobbs

day morning the relatives will leave Dobbs
Ferry in a special car for Stockbridge, Mass.,
where the interment will take place at 3 o'clock
in the afternoon.

The storekeepers in Dobbs Ferry held a
meeting after Mr. Field's death and agreed to
close their places of business to-day. Many of
them will drape their stores with mourning,
and some private residences will also be
draped.

Mr. Field gave many men employment when
he was laying out the large estate which is
known as Ardiey Park. For a time his
weekly pay roll was \$7,000. He allowed the
workmen to live free of expense in cottages
on his land. He did not want them to work on
exceedingly hot days, and at times he told
them to quit.

The Board of Directors of the Manhattan
Railway Company, at a meeting held yesterday, pussed resolutions regretting the death
of Cyrus W. Field, who was a director in the
company.

The following pamed gontlemen have been

day, passed resolutions regretting the death of Cyrus W. Field, who was a director in the company.

The following named gontlemen have been appointed to represent the Chamber of Commerce at the funeral:
Charles S. Smith, A. A. Low, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Samuel D. Babcock, Alexander E. Orr, Morris K. Josup, Solon Humphreys, Henry Hentz, Wilson G. Hunt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Woodbury Langdon, William E. Dodge, James M. Constable, John Crosby Brown, Constant A. Andrews, J. Edward Simmons, John H. Inman, Richard A. McCurdy, John D. Jones, Cornelius N. Bliss, Benjamin H. Field, J. Harsen Rhoades, John Claffin, A. Foster Higgins, and William L. Trenholm.

"I remember well," said David Dudley Field yesterday, "a remark made by Capt, Merry of one of the vessels which was engaged in laying the cable. I was sure, said the Captain, 'that your brother would come out all right.'

"Well, whenever we had any dealings with the English Admiralty there was a lot of red tape to be gone through with. But when we dealt with your brother he always said just what he wanted. He didn't put on any show about it."

The following story was told by the Rey, Dr.

about it."
The following story was told by the Rev. Dr.
Henry M. Field:
Back in 1895, when brother Cyrus was
talking continually about and planning how
to lay the Atlantic cable, his wife said to him to lay the Atlantic Color one night:
"Well, Cyrus, I do wish that cable was at the bottom of the soa."
"So do I, was the reply."

POLICEMEN ACCUSED BY WOMEN. Flingibbons by Mrs. Marchand, Blakop by

Mrs. Olga Marchand, a Frenchwoman who lives with her husband at 334 East Ninetieth street, called on Inspector Williams yesterday to make charges against Patrolman Patrick Fitzgibbons of the East Eighty-eighth street station. Her story was in substance this: Last Tuesday night she went out to visit some acquainstances, returning home after 10 o'clock. She was just opening the street door when Fitzgibbons came up to her and said: "I'll go up stairs with you." Mrs. Marchand replied: "No. you wont," but Fitzgibbons in-

"Fill go up stairs with you." Mrs. Marchand replied: "No, you wont," but Fitzgibbons insisted, and threatened to arrest her and lock her up. Their words caused several tenants to open their windows and lock out. When Fitzgibbons saw them he walked away.

In December last Mrs. Mary Jane Harris of 57 Fast 104th street preferred charges of a similar nature against Fitzgibbons. She said that on the night of Dec. 18 he came down into the basement where she was alone and insulted her. The Commissioners dismissed the complaint. Mrs. Harris having no one to corroborate her. Fitzgibbons will be put on trial now on Mrs. Marchand's complaint.

Mrs. Annie Bertie, who keeps a beer salcon at 30 and 32 Oak street, preferred charges hefore Inspector Williams yesterday against Policeman Gilbert E. Bislop of the Oak street station. She told the Inspector this story. About 10 P. M. on July 4 a bullet crashed through a window of the salcon. Mary Ann O'Connor, who lives at 11 Harrison street, told her that Patrick O'Leary, who keeps a salcon across the street, had fired the shot. She sent to the Oak street station, and the mossenger was directed to see the man on post. Then Mrs. Bertie herself started for the station house. On the way she was assaulted by a gang of roughs, and was robbed of a pockethook containing \$77 and a check for \$13 on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. The check was cashed at the bank the next day. She made a complaint at the station house, on the way she was as put out by a policeman. At 1 A. M. Policeman Bishop came along, called her names, threatened to make it hot for her, and smashed in the panel of the side door with his club. O'Leary, Mrs. Bertie says, is related to Policeman Bishop by marringe. Bishop will be tried.

TIFO BATS.

One Fastened On a Little Girl's Hair and was killed by the Other.

A little girl, with an abundant head of bair, was playing at Greenwich and West Houston streets last evening, when a bat, which had been observed by several persons flying about in irregular circles above the Ninth about in irregular circles above the Ninth avenue elevated road, swooped down and fustened its claws in the little girl's hair. She acreamed and her brother ran to her assistance. He killed the creature with a baseball bat. It measured 11 inches across the wings from tip to tip. So victous was its clutch on the girl's hair that several strands had to be cutto release its hold, over after it was dead. The girl's hair is cut short now.

The Strikes Against J. B. & J. M. Cornell The building material dealers, who have be come tired of the strike of the Public Cartmen's Union against J. B. & J. M. Cornell on account of the housesmiths' fight against the Jackson Architectural Iron Works, have decided to no-tify the men to-morrow that if by Monday they will not deliver materials to any place where they are told to deliver them, all the union they are told to deliver them, all the union men will be locked out in the yards of the Building Material Dealers' Association. After the lockout non-union men will be employed. Strikes of the housesmiths were ordered yesterlay on the following buildings where J. B. & J. M. Cornell have contracts: Farmers' I.oan and Trust Company, William and Beaver streets: annex to Brokaw Brothers' store, Fighth street and Lafayotte place; building at 71'2 Broadway: building on Washington place, between Greene and Mercer streets; building on Waverley place, between Broadway and Mercer street: Stern Brothers' annex. Twenty-third street: building at Twenty-fifth street and Third avenue, and United Charities building. Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue.

Billings-Vall.

Billings-Vail.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., July 13.-Miss Bessie H. Vail, daughter of Henry H. Vail of New York. was married at the summer home of her brother here yesterday afternoon, to Mr. Franklin Swift Billings, son of Franklin N. Franklin Swift Billings, son of Franklin N. Billings of Woodstock. Guests were present from New York, Boston. Chicago, and Cincinnati. Miss Chira W. Vall. one of the brides sisters, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary C. Carson and Miss Fannie Resor of Cincinnati, Miss Grace Dana of Boston, and Miss Mary C. Vall of New York.



MORE CHARGES AGAINST WANAMAKER Those Made by S. F. Lenk of Philadelphia

Washington, July 13.—Chairman Henderson of the House Post Office Committee has received additional charges, filed by Philadelphia parties interested in the construction of pneumatic tube lines for mail-carrying purposes, against Postmaster-General maker.

Previous charges filed by 8. Leak of Phila-delphia, which were referred to the Post Office Committee, were inquired into by a sub-committee consisting of Representatives Brookshire, Kyle, and Loud. After a careful investigation, the sub-committee decided that the charges were not sufficient to justify an investigation. Among the papers recently received by

Chairman Henderson is the affidavit of S. J. Van Stavern, a solicitor of patents in Philadelphia, which says that he was acquainted with one Jerome Carly, an attorney at law at Philadelphia, a stockholder in the Electro-Pneumatic Company, a corporation which owned and controlled the patents issued to Henry Clay, covering a system of pneumatic despatch tubes. He was told by Carly in 1850 that he had a commission from the Post office Department to investigate the pneumatic tube system in foreign countries. The commission was given him through the influence of Postmaster-Coneral Wanamaker. Upon Carly's return from Europe the same year he had another conversation, in which Carly told him that he had made a report to the Post Office Department of his investigation abroad, and that the result would be inta the Post Office Department would adopt the Clay system. He further said that Postmaster-General Wanamaker was interested in the Electro-Pneumatic Company, and that fact would secure the adoption by the department of the Clay Pneumatic system. The affidavit is dated May 21 last.

F. Bradley said in an affidavit that George W. Bratian, a stockholder of the company, told him that he offered Thomas Delan and John Wanamaker five per cent, of the whole capital stock of the company if they would become interested and give the company their influence.

The offer was declined on the ground of insufficiency. Bratian communicated this declination to the persons in interest in the company at New York city and was told to let Dolan and Wanamaker go.

John H. Bayley, a member of the Philadelphia Common Council, testified that on February last James Henry, representing the Clay Pneumatic Tube Company, told him that he had arranged to give John Wanamaker a large portion the capital stock (he thinks Henry said 500 shares) of the company, and that it was a surprise to Wanamaker, who knew nothing about it, up to the time Henry gave it to him. He distinctly said he had given the stock to Wanamaker, and that the latter had paid nothing for it. The affidavits will be examined by the committee. phia, which says that he was acquainted with one Jerome Carly, an attorney at law

HELD HER DEAD BARY FOR HOURS. It Died in Her Arms While She Was Taking It to the Fresh Air of the Sea Shere,

A baby boy was born to Martin Lambert, the anitor at 122 East 120th street, about two months ago. He was very proud, and named his son Martin for himself. On Sunday last the child was taken ill with cholera infantum. The mother was greatly worried and doctored it all through Sunday night with home remedies, but early on Monday morning she called in Doctor Barrett of 166 East 122d street. He said the child was too weak to take medicine, and advised the mother to take it to Coney Island, saying that the sait air would

medicine, and advised the mother to take it to Concy Island, saying that the sait air would do it good.

Mrs. Lumbert took the child, and, accompanied by a young girl named Maggie Mullen, took the 1:30 o'clock boat from Pier I on Monday afternoon. The boat had left the pier but a few moments when the baby gave a few gasps and expired in its mother's arms.

No one on the boat knew of the death of the child except the Mullen girl, and thus the mother sat with the dead child in her arms until Concy Island was reached. There she hesitated about going ashore, fearing the authorities might take it from her, so she returned on the boat, still clasping the dead child to her breast, and reached this city about 4:30 o'clock. She left the boat, and taking the Third av. slewated railroad, reached home at 5:30, having carried the dead child about five hours.

The child was buried in St. Michael's Cemetery on Tuesday. The couple have been married about two years and this was their first child.

Capt, Hussell and His Crew of One Rescued by the Quarantine Bont. While Quarantine Commissioner George W. Anderson and a party of his friends from Troy were returning from a visit to the islands in the lower bay on the steamer State of New York yesterday afternoon a lively black squall, alashed with lightning, passed over them. On its way senward the squall caught the little two-masted schooner Palestine of Chincotengue, which was just outside the Hook. teague, which was just outside the Hook. There were only two men aboard her, her skipper, W. H. Russell, and a colored sailor named Smith. They lowered sail in a jiffy when they saw the black clouds rolling their way. The Palestine was under hare poles when she was struck and capsized. The men on the Quaranthe steamer saw the plight of the little craft and headed for her. Capt. Russell and his colored seaman were clinging to the schooner's side. They were picked off and taken to Quaranthe, where they were transferred to the schooner Thomas. Thomas, bound for the Virginia capes. That is where the Palestine was going. She was in hallast, and her skipper intended to return to New York with a cargo of pine wood. He left the Palestine drifting on her beam ends off the Hook to be the prize of some tugboatman.

CHILDREN THE CHIEF SUFFERERS, Increased Mortality in the Tenement Dis

triets in Consequence of the Heat. The finshing arrows of the sun were not alone responsible for yesterday's list of dead in this city. The heat and the moisture combined did the deadly work. The thermometri cal record was 93° down on the sidewalk. The cooperation of the humidity (82 per cent.) cooperation of the humidity (82 per cent.) made the temperature seem somewhat like 100° or more. The little ones in the tenement districts were the greatest sufferers. There were 101 do the outside of the Charity Hospital and other public institutions, and of his number 129 were children under 5 years. For the preceding twenty-four hours there were 200 deaths, including those in the public institutions. The total of yesterday will exceed that of Tuesday and, the Health authorities think, will probably eclipse all previous records for July.

Named for Congress.

BALLIGH, N. C., July 13 .- At the Democratio Convention in the Eighth Congress district to-Convention in the Eighth Congress district today William H. Bower was nominated to succeed W. H. H. Cowies. Mr. Bower has for
three years been solicitor of the Tenth Judicial district. He was endorsed by nearly all
the counties in the district.

FREDERICK, Md., July 13.—The Hon. William
M. McKaig was unanimously renominated today for Congress by the Sixth District Democratic Convention.

ATLANTA, July 13.—The Democratic Convention of the Ninth district to-day nominated F.
C. Tate for the Fifty-third Congress. The incumbent, Tom Winn, will oppose him as the
Third party man.

Third party man. Instructor Carroll Takes Paris Green. Wallingford, Conn., July 13.—Dwight Car-roll, a former instructor in Lehigh University attempted suicide at his home here yesterday by taking two doses of Paris green. He is still alive, but there is little hope of his recovery, it is mind gave way to overstady. He was brought home a few months are. Since then he has suffered from his troubles, and has been under watchful care most of the time, but he has tried upon one or two occasions previously to take his own life, once by getting in front of an engine on the railroad.

Rebates on Canadian Canal Tolls,

OTTAWA, July 13.-An order in council has been passed allowing rebates on tolls on grain passing through St. Lawrence canals and exported from Montreal. Herotofore rebates were only allowed on grain shipped from Canadian ports. This, however, has no bearing on the transhipment at Ogdenaburg of Western wheat, which still remains liable to full tolls.



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FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE MONMOUTH PARK TEARLING STABLE TO-MORROW.

PRIDAY, JULY 18. A special train from New York via the Pennsylvania Railroad at 10 A. M., returning at 3:05 P. M. Luncheon at the Monmouth Park Hotel at 13:30

Regular trains via Pennsylvania Raliroad from food of Cortlandist, at 7:30, 9:10, and 12 o'clock, Regular trains via Central Raliroad of New Jersey from foot of Liberty at, at 8:15 and 10:30 A. M.

## Why?

Pearline-the only Washing Compound ever imitated.

QUARANTINED AGAINST SMALL-POL United States Ports Close Their Doors

Against Vancouver and Victoria. TACOMA, Wash., July 13.-Victoria officiale admit that at present there are forty-seven cases of small-pox in that city, but it is thought that the number of victims is much larger. All Sound ports, including Tacoms, Seattle, Fair Haven, and Port Townsend, yesterday established quarantine regulations against established quarantine regulations against Victoria and Vancouver. Last night six cases were reported at Whatcom, on Beilingham Bay, being the first cases announced at a United States port. Six cases were also reported late last night at Seattle, but this is denied by health officers of that city.

In addition to ports on the American side cutting off communication with British Coumbia ports, travellers by rail are also subject to inspection to prevent British Columbia people crossing the line by rail. Officers are stationed at Blaine, between British Columbia and Washington, with orders to compel all incomers to prove they do not hall from Victoria or Vancouver.

CONVICTED YOUNG HYER.

He Is the Man Who Led Detective Dalton on a Transcontinental Chare.

John Hyer was convicted in the Court of General Sessions in Jersey City yesterday of forgery. Hyer is the young man who left town suddenly last fall with \$6,000 belonging to his employers, William Harney & Son, real estate dealers, and who led Detective Dalton such a chase across the continent to California and back. Hyer is a boyish-looking fellow with a handsome face. His pretty young wife, who accompanied him in his flight to California, sat by his side during the trial, and seemed to be more deeply interested in the case than he was. Several stylishly dressed young women were in court and paid profound attention to the proceedings. Judge William D. Daly defended the prisoner. Assistant District Attorney Joseph M. Noonan represented the State. No defence was offered, and the jury convicted the defendant after deliberating over the case for an hour. The case will be appealed. to his employers, William Harney & Son, real

PRESS CLUB DINNER.

Two Hundred and Fifty Will Be Present

The midsummer dinner of the New York Press Club will be a notable event. Fully 250 members will go to Manhattan Beach this evening by the 6:10 o'clock boat from the evening by the 6:10 o'clock boat from the Battery to Bay Bidge. Mr. Austin Corbin has very kindly placed a special train at the disposal of the Dinner Committee, so that the men will have an enjoyable trip to the beach Chauncey M. Depew will preside, and the invited guests will include many gentlemen who are prominent in social and political circles. After the dinner a business meeting will be held for the purpose of formulating plans for the erection of the new Press Club building.

The People's Party in Minarsota. St. Paul, July 13.-The State Convention of the People's party assembles here this after-noon, and delegates from every county are on

the ground this morning.

Last week the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance in State Convention nominated ex-Secretary of State Gen. James H. Baker for Governor. and appointed a committee to wait upon to-day's Convention concerning the make-up of day's Convention concerning the make-up of
the balance of the ticket. Many of the delegates elected to the present gathering, however, characterized ant week's Convention
as a snap affair, and mainly intended to forestall the nomination of Ignatus Donnelly for
tioverner by to-day's Convention. The feeling among these delegates is in favor of paying no attention to the Alliance, but of nominating a compilete ticket.

A. D. Stewart was selected as temporary
Chairman, and, upon taking his place on the
stand, made a brief speech. The usual committees were appointed, and, after listoning to
a speech by Ignatius Donnelly, the Convention
adjourned until afternoon.

Miss Hailiday Demands 850,000,

Maude M. Halliday, a daughter of Police-man Joseph Halliday of the Yorkville Court squad, has brought suit in the Superior Court against Charles Schildwachter, the son of a wealthy carriage maker of 1,885 Park avenue, wealthy carriage maker of 1.885 Park avenue, for \$50,000 for breach of promise of marriage. In her complaint made before Judge MoAdam she alleges that last August Schildwachter asked her to marry him. On the night of Nov. 28, 1891, she went with Schildwachter to a ball given at Terrace Garden. Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue, by Hope Masonic Lodge, of which Schildwachter's father was a member. At this ball young Schildwachter gave her some wine which had beed drugged. She is about to become a mother.

Schildwachter's inwere denies that there was any promise of marriage or that the girl was drugged, and asserts that she has not borne a good reputation. He exhilits some letters purporting to have been written by her to young Schildwoctler.

Mr. Stockweather Getting Better. H. R. Stockweather, who was revived on Monday after floating for hours in the shallow water of Verona Lake at Verona, N. J., was much better yesterday. He said that he was trying to dive in shallow water and ran his head against a boat. It is thought now that he will be able to attend to business in a few days.

Trying to Save Young Pales. An application was made to Chancellor Me-Gill in Jersey City yesterday for a writ of error in the case of Robert Alden Fales, the boy murderer of Newark, who is under sentence to be hanged on Aug. 11 for the killing of Thomas Hayden. Chanceller McGill took the papers and reserved decision.

\_\_\_\_ H-O Means Hornby's Oats Imitations abound. The genuine is sold only in two pound packages and has the big H-O on the wrapper.